Juvenile Delinquency — 1915

The Juvenile And Domestic Relations Court

That a court can do more than grind out punishment to hardened criminals has been fully demonstrated by Justice John M. Arnold of the Norfolk Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. This branch of the city's courts was established by Justice Arnold in November 1914, shortly after he assumed the duties of Police Justice, and its sessions have been held regularly every Tuesday and Friday afternoon since. Most of the cases that now come before this court were handled formerly in the police court, and with some difficulty. Justice Arnold saw the need for separating domestic relations and juvenile cases from the regular docket of criminal cases and undertook the work upon his own initiative. The results have fully justified the wisdom of his plan. There have been many reconciliations between husband and wife, who were on the ragged edge of complete separation, and of the juvenile offenders, many have been paroled instead of put in jail, many have been turned over to the State Board of Charities and Corrections and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, large numbers of colored offenders have been either paroled under the Boy Scout chief or turned over to the Children's Aid Society. Justice Arnold has had the co-operation of both Mr. Braxton and Mrs. Paey and thru them has been able to administer "social justice" to a large number of delinquent juveniles and erring adults who could not adjust their family quarrels at home. Justice Arnold deserves the commendation of the citizens of Norfolk, white and colored, for the splendid work that he has accomplished during the past six months.

RURAL PROBATION WORK.

Taking care of human waste and trying to redeem it is the purpose of the probation system which the Georgia southern judicial circuit, by direction of Judge W. E. Thomas, is putting into practice with successful results. The movement is the first one organized for social welfare work in the rural districts, Miss Agnes McKenna, trained in social service, having been put in charge.

The initiation of the movement and its plan of operation is described in an article elsewhere in today's Constitution, by Edna Cain, of The Quitman Free Press, who has made a survey of the work in the seven counties of Lowndes, Brookes, Thomas, Colquitt, Berrien, Echols and Tift.

The probation officer acts in direct cooperation with the courts in adjusting cases which the judicial system does not exactly provide for. Our laws provide for the punishment of crime, but it remains for society to take care of human waste, prevent it when it is possible, and to try to redeem it. Here the probation officer becomes the agent of society. Her work is not merely to await her cases in the court, but to investigate the life of the community; to anticipate in cases of delinquency, defectiveness, immoral home surroundings, pauperism and extreme ignorance, the inevitable results, and to use all means to prevent their reaching the court which must deal with the crime.

The probation officer goes directly into the home, where she sees aid is needed. She tells the mother that the delinquent child can be improved; that the crippled child can be helped, and that the blind child can be given mental light. She tells her how and where to reach the institutions intended for them, and she secures county or individual aid, where needed, to meet emergencies.

She leads from the court the orphan girl whose father is committed to prison, and finds a home for her; she tries to keep the mother and the children together when the father has deserted, by finding work for the mother, and schooling for the children, and supplementary work. She finds a home for the homeless child, and a child for the childless home, and hinges her social betterment work on the principle that the home held together is the basis of higher civilization.

The success of the probation officer of the southern judicial circuit in two months' experimental work indicates that rural Georgia would be the better if every county had its probation officer, not only to look after those cases over which the court has no jurisdiction, but to gather statistics pertaining to the state's delinquents or defectives, with a view to the right kind of remedial work. The economic value of the probation officer in aiding the state and society at large to look after human waste and redeem it is obvious.

The higher principle of the probation system bears out the fact that the tendency of the world is to apply more surely and practically each day the doctrine of Brotherly Love.

Not only the individual man but every man is feeling more convincingly his desire to render social service, and he is arriving at that understanding of the philosophy of Christian religion when he can say, and at the same time believe, "I am my brother's keeper."

The new order of social service in the rural community, which the probation system represents, should be investigated, and applied in every county of Georgia. Its purpose is human conservation and the protection of the state against any element of people, or individuals, who would obstruct a generally pure and active citizenship.

We earnestly hope that the example of Judge Thomas' circuit in this matter will be followed by every other Georgia judicial circuit.

A Probation Officer

Word comes from Suffolk, through the most reliable sources that the colored probation officer in that thriving little city is doing a fine work in the way of reducing juvenile offenders and relieving the city of much expense and annoyance from this cause. Some months ago the city tried out the experiment of having a colored probation officer for this work, and Dr. J. F. Jordan, principal of Suffolk Normal Training School was appointed. The reports from Suffolk indicate that Dr. Jordan's work has been highly satisfactory and beneficial to both the colored population of the city and the city government.

There has been some talk of late of appointing colored probation officers in Norfolk, and we see no reason why it should not be done with great benefit to the city. Colored persons who are capable of doing this work are more likely to get satisfactory results in the handling of juvenile colored offenders than the regular police officers. Efficiency is what the city needs and wants in this work and Suffolk has set Norfolk a splendid example in this respect.

NEGRO GIRLS' HOME MALE HEAD OPPOSED

Woman Urged for Tipton, Mo. Place by Federation of Clubs, Which Writes to Governor.

Mrs. William R. Chivvis, president of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, has asked Gov. Major to appoint a woman as Superintendent of the State Industrial Home for Negro Girls, to be opened at Tipton, about May 1.

The action was taken upon the report of the Industrial and Social Conditions Committee of the Eighth District of the Missouri Federation, which is inquiring into the condition of women and girls.

The probable appointment of a man came to the knowledge of the committee, which immediately called the attention of the Executive Board to the necessity of having a woman named as in the Home for Girls at Chillicothe.

The Board of Managers of the home, R. F. Lamar, L. C. Carl, William H. Tegethoff and Mrs. W. S. Sulks, will meet early this month to appoint a superintendent.

Several negro women have filed applications, most of them being school teachers or social service workers. Miss M. Young, who is connected with the Juvenile Court in probation work, although not a candidate, is put forward as well qualified.

Alabama Reform School at Mt. Meigs Has 177 Young Negro Law Br

Trustee Owens Makes Visit to Institute and Is Pleased With Conditions

(Special to The Advertiser)

MT. MEIGS, ALA., Nov. 15.—Rev. A. F. Owens of Selma University, one of the trustees of the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law Breakers, visited that institution Friday, located in Montgomery county, near Mt. Meigs, and found 177 boys between the ages of nine years and 17 years enrolled in charge of seven teachers, including A. Sims, superintendent.

Fifty of the boys were sent from Birmingham; forty-eight from Montgomery; thirteen from Mobile, and the balance from the counties of Autauga, Bibb, Bullock, Chilton, Calhoun, Colbert, Baldwin, Coosa, Dallas, Elmore, Etowah, Hale, Lee, Lowndes, Madison, Perry, Pike, Shelby, Talladega, Russell and Houston. About 128 of these boys are assigned to agriculture or work on the farms and gardens. The balance are placed in the industrial departments, which include house cleaning, cooking, laundry, sewing and mending, blacksmithing and carpentry.

The whole school is divided into two squads, one squad working in the forenoon the other attending school, alternately, the same day.

The school is graded from the first to the seventh grade. The teachers are efficient and seemed to have this work thoroughly systematized.

Work of Farm Boys.

The boys on the farm cultivated last year 170 acres, 90 acres being in corn, 10 acres in sweet potatoes, 120 acres in peas, 5 acres in onions and rutabagas, 4 acres in sugar cane, 1 acre in rice, 17 acres in oats, rye, wheat and clover, besides several acres in cotton, peanuts, okra, celery, tomatoes, turnips, beets and other products of the truck garden.

The products of the farm were 1,800 bushels of corn; 500 bushels of peas; 1,200 bushels of sweet potatoes; 100 bushels of peanuts; 16 tons of hay and fodder, and the sugar cane will make 800 gallons of molasses. In the canning department the boys put up 700 half-gallon cans of tomatoes and 500 cans of corn, vegetables, peaches and okra. They gathered 500 pounds of rice.

For winter crops they now hace five acres of rutabagas, turnips, collards and onions. They have planted 17 acres in oats, rye and clover for grazing. They have vegetables in great variety growing in the gardens from which the inmates supply their tables.

The boys have built about two miles of gravel road, including Smith avenue, O'Neal boulevard and the road leading to the farms. These roads would be a credit to any part of Alabama. They are kept in good repair. The gravel for the roads and buildings is obtained from the large supply pit on the land of the institution.

Plant Of Institution.

The plant consists of 181 acres of land, a two-story concrete dormitory, built by the boys, a large school room and chapel, a kitchen and dining hall, a trades building, a cottage used by the superintendent, a bathhouse and laundry, a blacksmith shop and large two-story concrete barn, with 2,000 square feet of cement flooring to the building now being completed by the boys under the supervision of competent instructors who follow the plan of R. S. Whaley of Montgomery, the architect.

The space of one side of this modern barn will accommodate twenty cows; the other side, all under the same roof, will supply room for ten mules and horses. Feed for the stock will be placed in the second story of this building and the old frame buildings will be pulled down.

The improvements of the institution are made under the personal supervision of Judge W. H. Thomas, chairman of the executive committee, acting for the trustees.

The management of the school is in charge of an executive committee composed of Judge W. H. Thomas, S. Gassinheimer and Mrs. L. B. Dungee.

The instructors are: A. Sims, superintendent; Dave Sprott, assistant superintendent; E. W. Matthews, in charge blacksmithin; E. L. Mosely, principal school grades; A. A. Belsher instructor agriculture. J. D. Reed, supervisor of industries; Hamp McDonald, assistant farm manager.

Cost Is Nominal.

It is estimated that the new barn will be worth $3,000, but the cash will not exceed $1,200 as the labor is furnished principally by the boys, and the sand, gravel and lumber are taken from the land of the reformatory.

The discipline of the school seems to be good and the sanitary condition the best to be attained under the present conditions. The water supply is ample and the boys seem to be happy and contented.

A visit to the reform school will agreeably surprise any one.

The board of trustees is composed by Governor Henderson, Hon. W. F. Feagin, State superintendent of education; Judge William H. Thomas, S. Gassenheimer, Dr. J. L. Gaston M. B. Horton, Cornelia Bowen, L. B. Dungee and A. F. Owens.

Dr. J. F. Jordan, colored probation officer for the city of Suffolk and principal of the Suffolk Normal Training School, who has acted as the Suffolk representative of The Journal and Guide for the past three years has found it necessary to sever his connection with our staff in order to devote more of his time to his educational work. The managment of the paper truly regrets to lose his services as he has built up a large circulation in Suffolk and vicinity and his services have been both pleasant and profitable. We wish him abundant success in this work to which he is deeply devoted.

AUG 7 1914

NEGROES INDORSE TRAINING SCHOOL

Approving the establishment of the Harris County Training School for colored delinquent youths, the board of directors of the Colored Federated Charities at its meeting last night unanimously adopted a set of resolutions, as follows:

We, the board of directors of the Colored Federated Charities, do hereby express our thanks to the honorable county judge and commissioners of Harris County for their favorable action looking to the establishment and maintenance of a training school for colored delinquent youths.

We feel that the solution of the negro boy problem is one of the most serious questions of the South, and that the present conditions surrounding the delinquent youths of the race are most favorable to the production of hardened criminals.

In this action of the county judge and county commissioners the race has much for which to be grateful, and the representatives of the race should feel specially obligated to do much to make the race worthy of the support and encouragement of our white neighbors.

Be it resolved that we especially express our thanks to Judge Norman G. Kitirell, Mayor Ben Campbell, Rufus Cage, R. L. Whitehead, Probation Officer J. Dixie Smith, Mrs. M. C. Love and other white friends for the interest taken by them in the advancement of the work of the Colored Federated Charities.

Resolved further, that we also extend thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Houston for its most cordial encouragement.

* * *

Opening a four day session, the Southwestern Central District Colored Sunday School Convention met yesterday morning with the Mount Corinth Sunday School, for its twenty-eighth annual session. During the day, 50 delegates enrolled from various parts of the district.

Rev. J. M. Martin, of Louisiana, preached the introductory sermon last night. Other well known colored church leaders present were, Prof. William Dickerson, Prof. G. W. Williams, Rev. J. S. Smith, Rev. I. S. Wright and Rev. W. M. Sauls.

FUND TO BE RAISED TO AID COLORED PROBATION OFFICER

In appreciation of the excellent work being carried on by Eliza Baldwin, negro probation officer of the police department, the ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Weekly union, at their meeting Tuesday, decided to hold a series of meetings in various negro churches in the city with the view of raising $400 to assist her in her work of aiding negroes who are brought into police barracks under arrest.

Four meetings of negroes will be held—one at Bethel, one at Allen temple, St. Paul and Cosmopolitan churches, over which Bishop J. S. Flipper will preside. At these meetings the ministers' union expects to raise $400.

The union also sent a message of condolence to Boston on the death of ex-Governor Curtis Guild, signed by Bishops H. M. Turner, J. S. Flipper, President W. A. Fountain, Presiding Elder J. A. Hadley, Rev. R. V. Branch and President F. L. Wiley of the union.

DEDICATION SUNDAY OF NEGRO GIRLS' BUILDING

Open House at Knox County Industrial School Interesting Occasion.

Hundreds visited the open house of the girls of the Knox county industrial school Friday afternoon. The visitors were received by Miss Leah Fletcher and her teachers, assisted by the girls in the institution.

The new homes of the institution were thoroughly inspected by the visitors and many favorable comments were heard. The afternoon at the school was enjoyed by all those who attended. The visitors began to arrive at 3 o'clock and continued to arrive until 5:30 o'clock.

Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock the negro girls' building, which is the only state or county building in the state for negro girls will be dedicated. The following is the program:

America—Audience.
Scripture reading—Rev. E. M. Seymour.
Dedicatory prayer—Rev. J. L. Black.
Remarks—"The Care and Training of Our Children"—Miss Leah Fletcher superintendent Knox county industrial school.
Selection—Orpheum quartet.
Address—Jas. Maynard, Sr., member board of trustees.
Address—R. P. Williams, member county court.
Selection—Boys of industrial school.
Address—Mrs. C. R. Wood.
Address—Rev. J. E. Cox.
Selection—Audience led by Orpheum quartet.
Benediction

NEGRO GIRLS' COTTAGE AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OPEN

But One Occupant Yet; Indications That There Will Be Several More Soon.

The negro girls' building at the Knox county industrial school is now ready and is opened for those who will be sent there by the county judge. So far only one girl has been sent to the institution. But others are expected to be sent soon. Patrolman Dennis Fogarty reported that there were three little negro girls on his beat with nobody to care for them that were causing the neighborhood trouble by throwing stones. He was instructed to report it to the juvenile officer who will investigate the case and have them placed in the school where they can be properly looked after.

NEGRO SNEAK THIEF MAY BE SENT TO REFORMATORY

An effort will be made by the police this afternoon to have the Recorder send George Baskin, a nine year old negro, to the reformatory. The negro boy is held at the police station on a charge of grand larceny, but he is too young to be held for the grand jury to investigate his case, and for this reason the recorder will be asked to put him in the reformatory at Mt. Meigs.

George has been working on an ice wagon and is alleged to have stolen two rings while delivering ice. When he was arrested yesterday by officers Payne and Rapport he told them where they would find the rings and they were recovered.

School Notes.

The Parent-Teachers' Association of Russell School met Friday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended and there was a most excellent program. The addresses made by Maj. T. B. Short, truant officer; Rev. T. H. Morrow, detention officer, and Mr. Ramsey, of the Juvenile Court, were timely and well received. The Parent-Teachers' Association of Constitution street school will hold their first meeting next Friday afternoon. All are cordially invited to attend. Nearly all the arrangements have been made for opening a night school for the colored people of the city. Tomorrow night will be the time for enrollment. It is hoped that every one who feels the need of improvement will seize this opportunity and enroll in large numbers so as to show that the offer will be appreciated. Be there tomorrow night. Be there on time, at Russell school at 8 o'clock.

Juvenile Delinquency—1915

STATE REFORMATORY FOR THE COLORED BOYS

To the Editor of The Record:

A very important meeting was held at Darlington, S. C., June the 18th. Men and women were there representing The Palmetto Medical association, the State Business league, The State Federation of Colored Women's clubs and other fields of negro activity in the state.

The purpose of this meeting was to consider the proposition of securing for negro boys a state reformatory. The committee of the whole lamented the fact that the negro youth had no place in this state, where boys could be taken and reformed. It was brough out at the meeting that when littl boys were taken to the so-called reformatory at Lexington, no attempt was made to give them any training that would fit them for after life. It was the experience of many that the boys came out upon the communities worse than when they were sent up. The committee believed that a reformatory should reform and that the [illegible]ck from a reformatory [illegible]ed for life's work, so [illegible]y would be a valuable ass[illegible] [illegible]esources of the state, and not a drag upon the counties to which they are sent.

After a most thorough discussion of the subject it was voted that the secretary be impowered to arrange with the governor a suitable time when the committee might wait upon him and acquaint him with the conditions as they now are in the state and ask his assistance in securing for negro boys the desired reformatory.

The committee further recommended that the president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs together with the secretary of the committee be impowered to appoint a committee of two, in each county of the state, to call upon the representatives of their respective counties and lay the matter before them and solicit their support.

Each member of the committee pledged himself to work zealously to the end, that the negro youth might be assured a reformatory in keeping with those in other parts of the country, now being operated for negroes.

Dr. J. R. Levy, Chairman; R. W. Westberry, Vice Chairman; Benjamin F. Hubert, Secretary.

NEGRO BOY CHARGED WITH THEFT SENT TO MT. MEIGS

Advertiser 8-5-14

George Baskins, nine year old negro, charged wih the theft of two rings was yesterday afternoon sentenced to the negro reformatory at Mt. Meigs, when his case was tried in the police court before Acting Recorder E. B. Joseph.

The negro boy has been employed on an ice wagon here, and he in that way gained admission to the two houses from which he stole the rings. Because of his youthfulness, Captain Smith of the Police Department asked that he be sent to the reformatory, instead of trying him on a charge of grand larceny.

The cases against Will and Ned Mathews charged with burglary and grand larceny were continued yesterday afternoon until this afternoon. They are charged with forcing an entrance into the residence of A. I. McDonald, 8 Cherry Street and stealing electric light globes and wiring valued at $15.00

PROBATION OFFICERS TAKING SCHOOL CENSUS

The New York Age 5/23/15

Special to The New York Age.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 19.—The three colored probation officers, Mrs Norma Woodson, Mrs. Elsie G. Taylor and Miss Bertha Myers, with the other attendance officers, started on Friday, May 14, to take the annual school census.

The probation officers were guests at the banquet given Tuesday evening at the Adelphi Hotel in honor of the Board of Judges of the Municipal Court

TIMES, Roanoke Va, APR 18 1914

NEGRO CHILDREN ARE REFORMED

Richmond, Va., April 15.—"Last year we placed one hundred negro boys in homes in the State of Virginia, taking them from jails and poorhouses," said Secretary Mastin, of the State board of charities and corrections, today. "The results have been exceedingly gratifying. Only eight of the boys have proven worthless, and one or two of these are feeble-minded. They are placed in the homes and are made to work. Each is given half an acre of ground for cultivation. I know of two cases in which the boys raised tobacco, one of them getting $60 for his crop and another $40.

"We are hoping to do better this year along this line. We want to get the boys out of the prison and institutions and make them self-supporting and hard working. It does not hurt them. That only eight of the boys proved shiftless is an excellent showing.

"With the girls we had eight placed in homes. Only one of these proved to be incorrigible. The others are learning to do housework in white families for training, and all of them are getting along well."

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.

Express

OCT 20 1914

TRAINING SCHOOL REPORT MADE

New $40,000 Dormitory for Negro Boys Will Be Completed Dec. 1.

Special Telegram to The Express.

WACO, Tex., Oct. 19.—The board of trustees of the State juvenile training school held a meeting at Gatesville this afternoon. The following members were present: Davis R. Hall, chairman, Gatesville; M. M. Harris, secretary, San Antonio; W. W. Seley, Waco; Mrs. E. W. Bounds, Marlin; Dr. D. C. Homan, Oglesby, and W. R. Cavitt, Leon Junction.

The board passed upon the biennial report, which will be made to Governor Colquitt by Superintendent A. W. Eddins.

The new $40,000 dormitory for negro boys will be completed about December 1.

MISSOURI GIVES $75,000 FOR COLORED GIRL SCHOOL.

The Freeman 2/27/15.

Special to The Freeman.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 15.—After twelve years' persistent work, the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of the State of Missouri has secured a state legislature recommendation of nearly $75,000 for the completion and maintenance of a State Industrial Home for Wayward Colored Girls. Mrs. Ida A. Walker is president of the state federation.

ROCHESTER [illegible] ADVERTISER

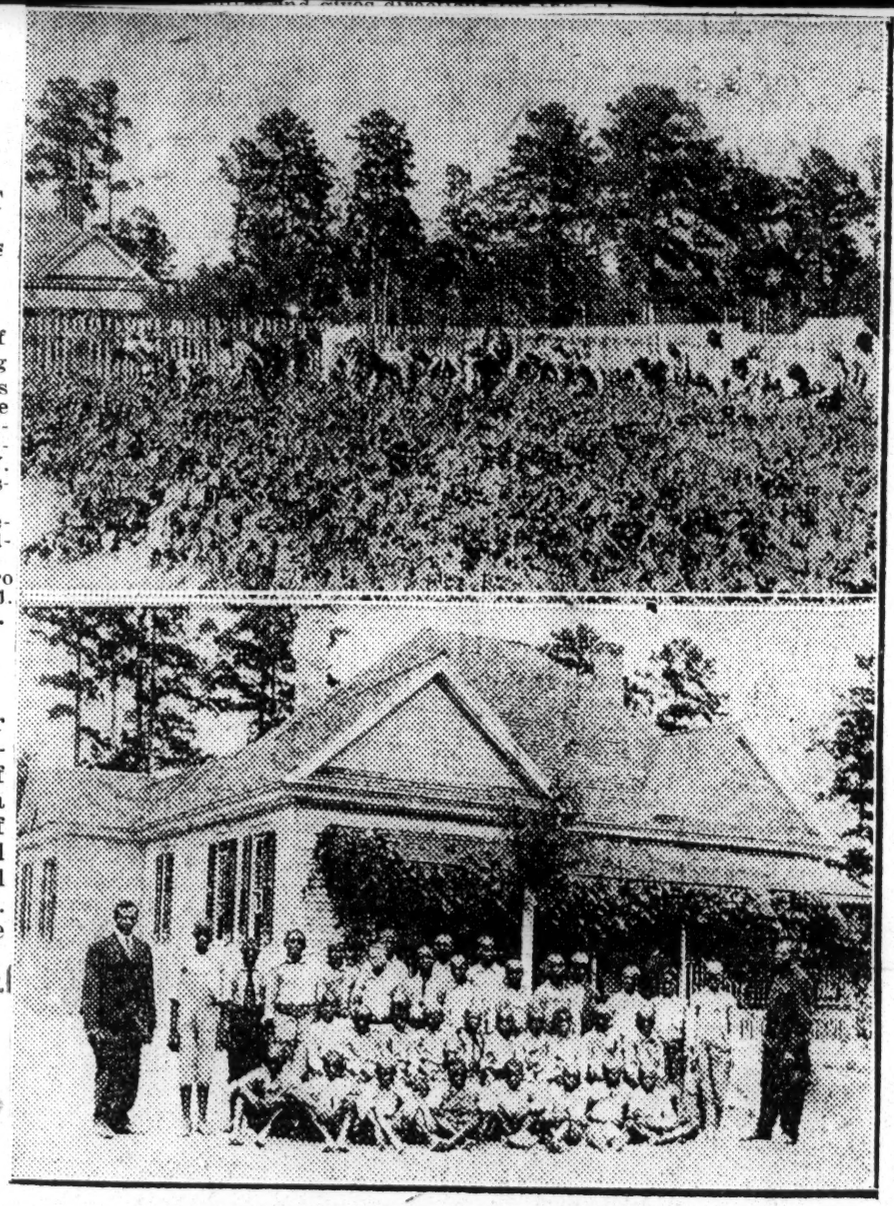
[illegible] March 1915

School for Incorrigible Colored Girls.

TIPTON, Mo., March 20.—The State Home for Incorrigible Colored Girls, costing $91,000, was completed to-day. Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for its maintenance.

Philadelphia now has three colored probation officers. The last, who was recently elected is Miss Bertha Meyers. The others, who have done effective service are Mrs. [illegible] S. Jackson and Miss Ethel Smith

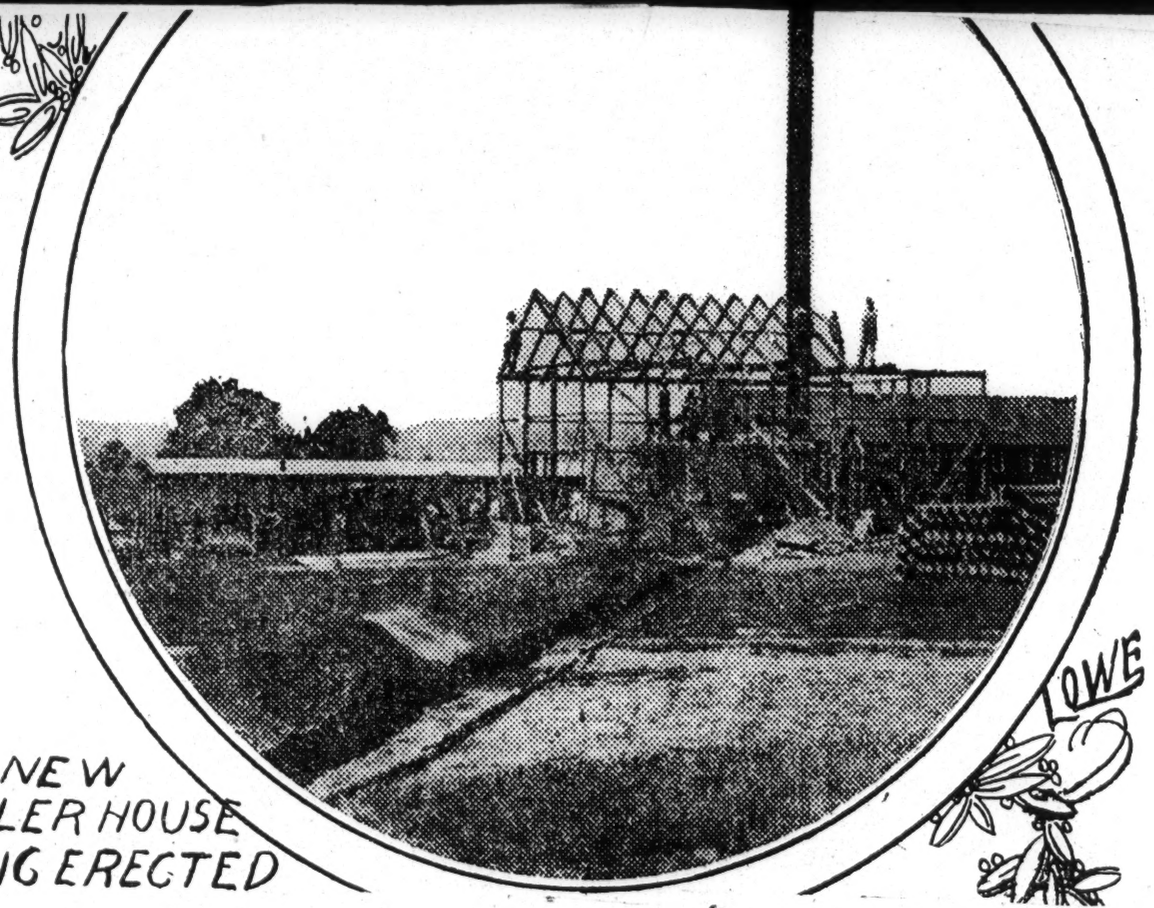
The Christian Recorder 4/26/14



Scenes at Alabama Reform School For Juvenile Negro Law Breakers.

Nashville Semi 4/2/15

MRS W M HARD



NEW
BOILER HOUSE
BEING ERECTED

LOWE

COLORED GIRLS

Efforts are being made to have th old building of the Delaware Indus trail School for Girls, at Twenty-fift and Market streets, purchased an turned into a reform school fo colored girls. The building wa vacated when the school moved to it new site at Claymont.

AUG 17 1915

Colored Citizens To Aid Charity Hospital

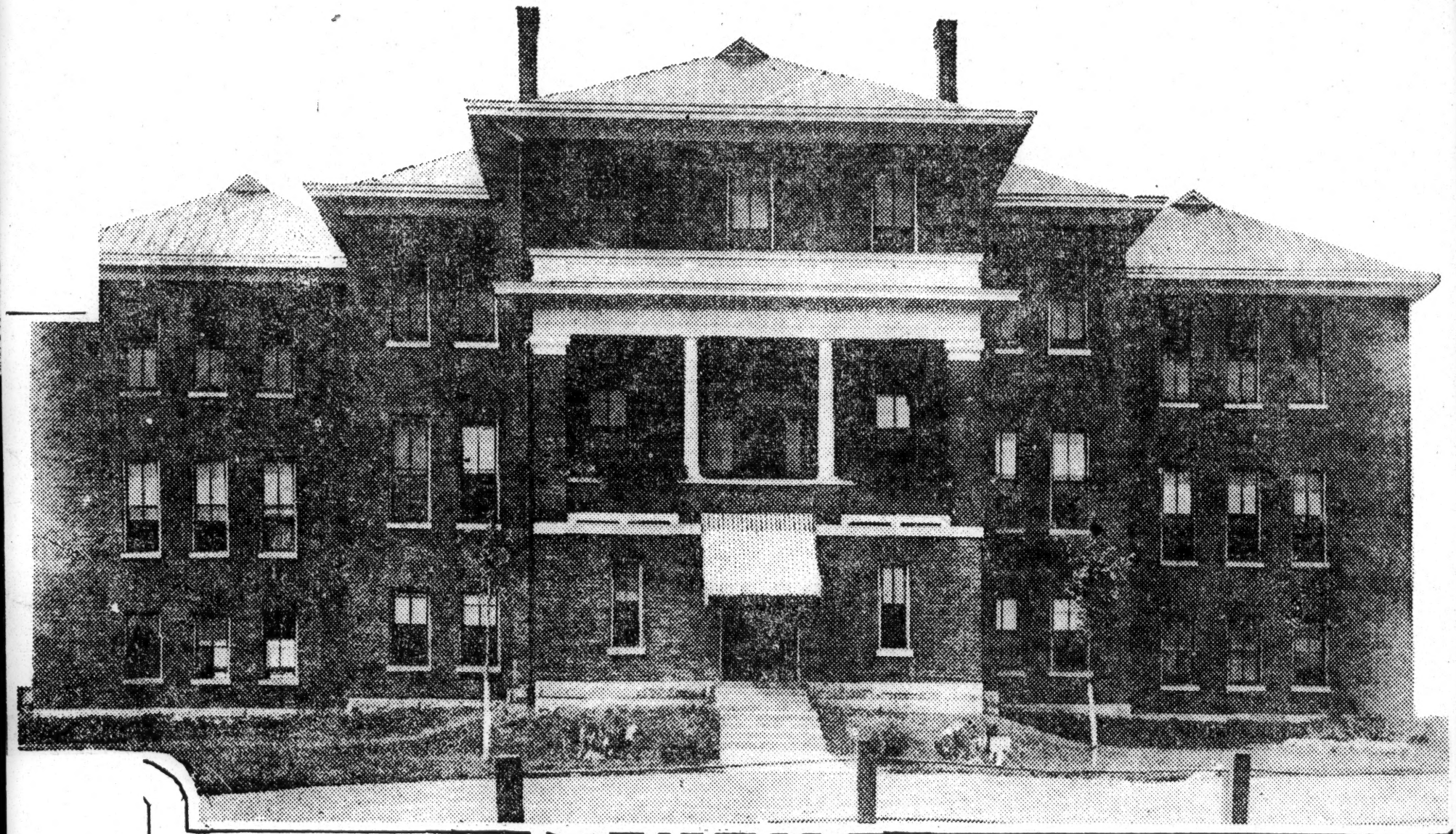
To Co-operate In Bettering Conditions In Wards For Race

Definite steps were taken by the Board of Administrators of the Charity Hospital Monday night towards obtaining the co-operation of the colored race of the state in bettering conditions for the colored patients coming to the institution.

With very colored ward overcrowded, the Board, at its last meeting, addressed a yetter to J. Madison Vance, asking that he with other members of his race assist in securing funds for the erection of additional women's colored wards.

In reply Madison Vance informed the hospital board that he would take up the matter with his friends shortly and would lend the institution all assistance possible. The board then passed a resolution instructing Dr. Wilkins to further communicate with Madison Vance with a view of formulating a plan whereby action can be brought about.

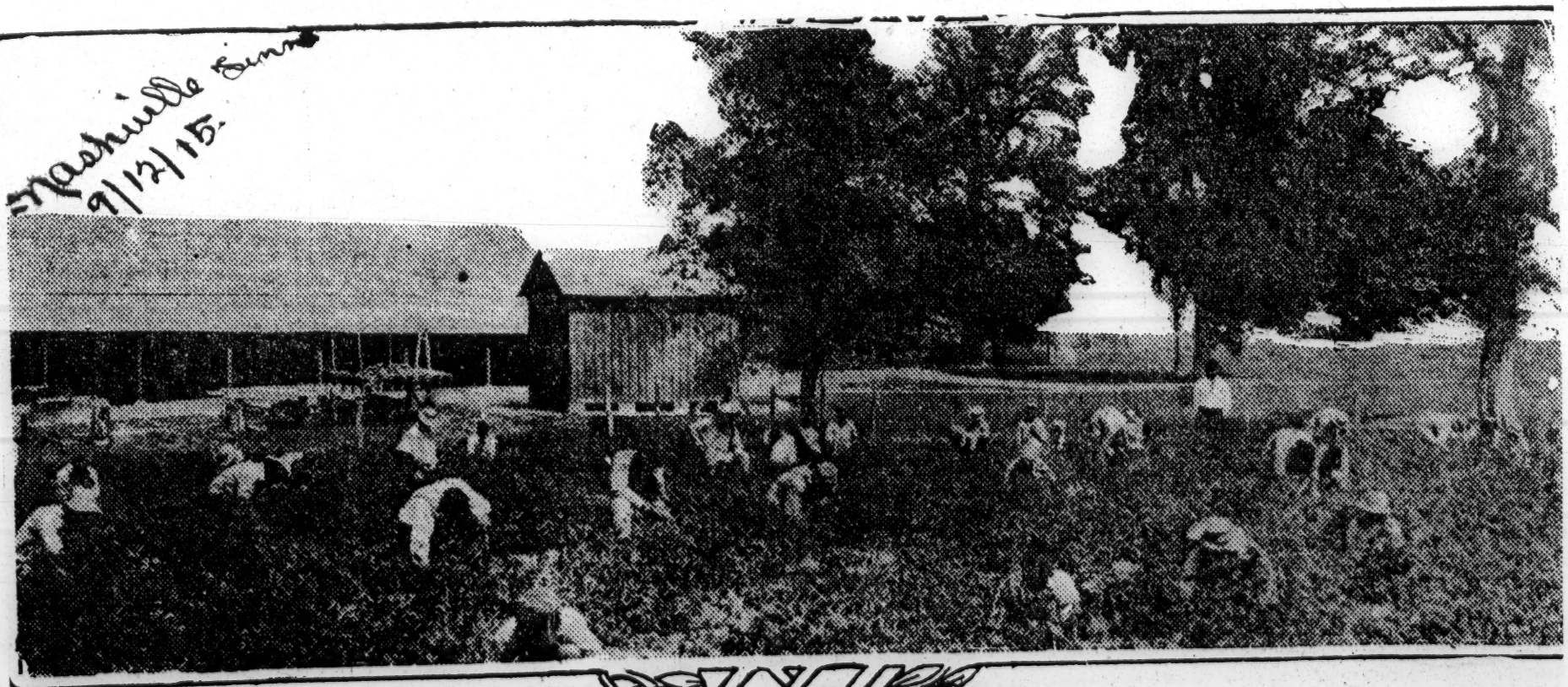
An increase was shown in the number of patients admitted and attended in the institution last month.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Juvenile Delinquency - 1915

Nashville Tenn
9/12/15.

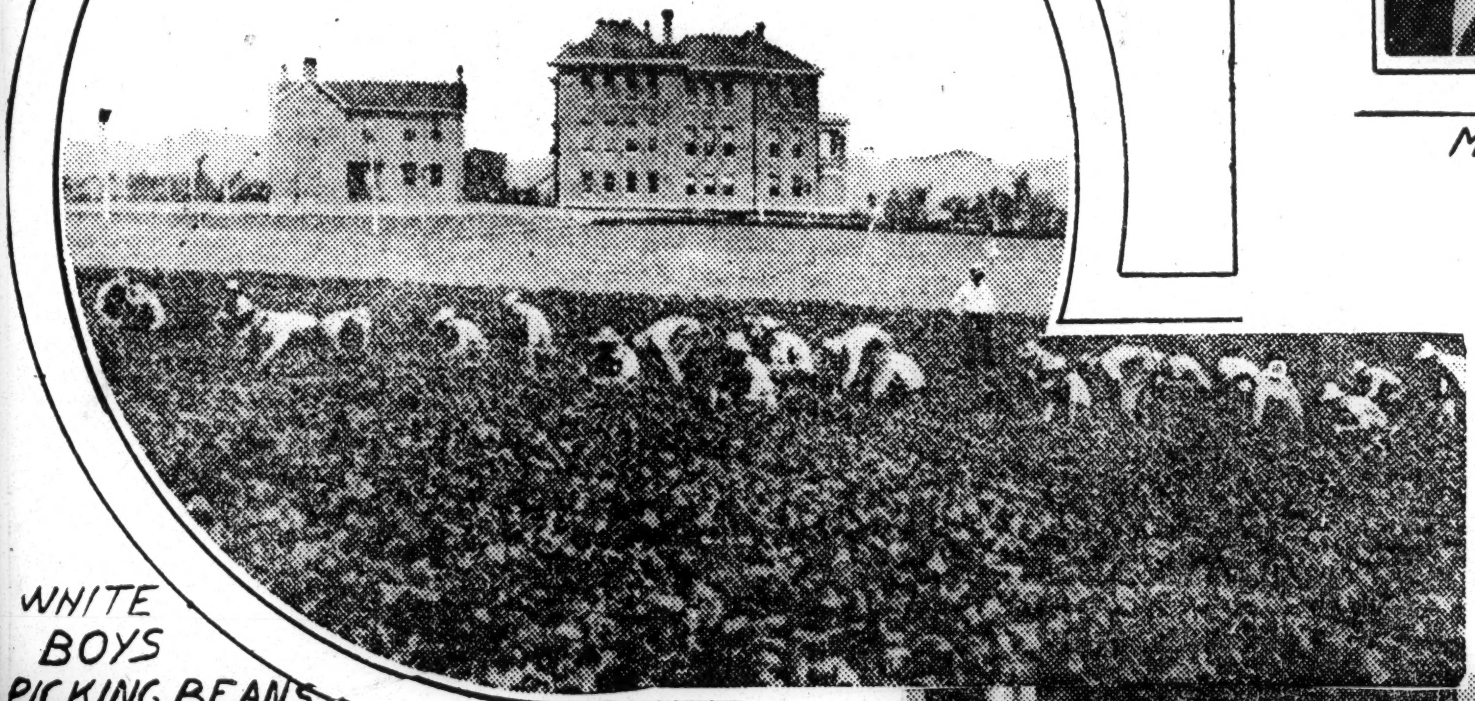


NEGRO BOYS PICKING TOMATOES

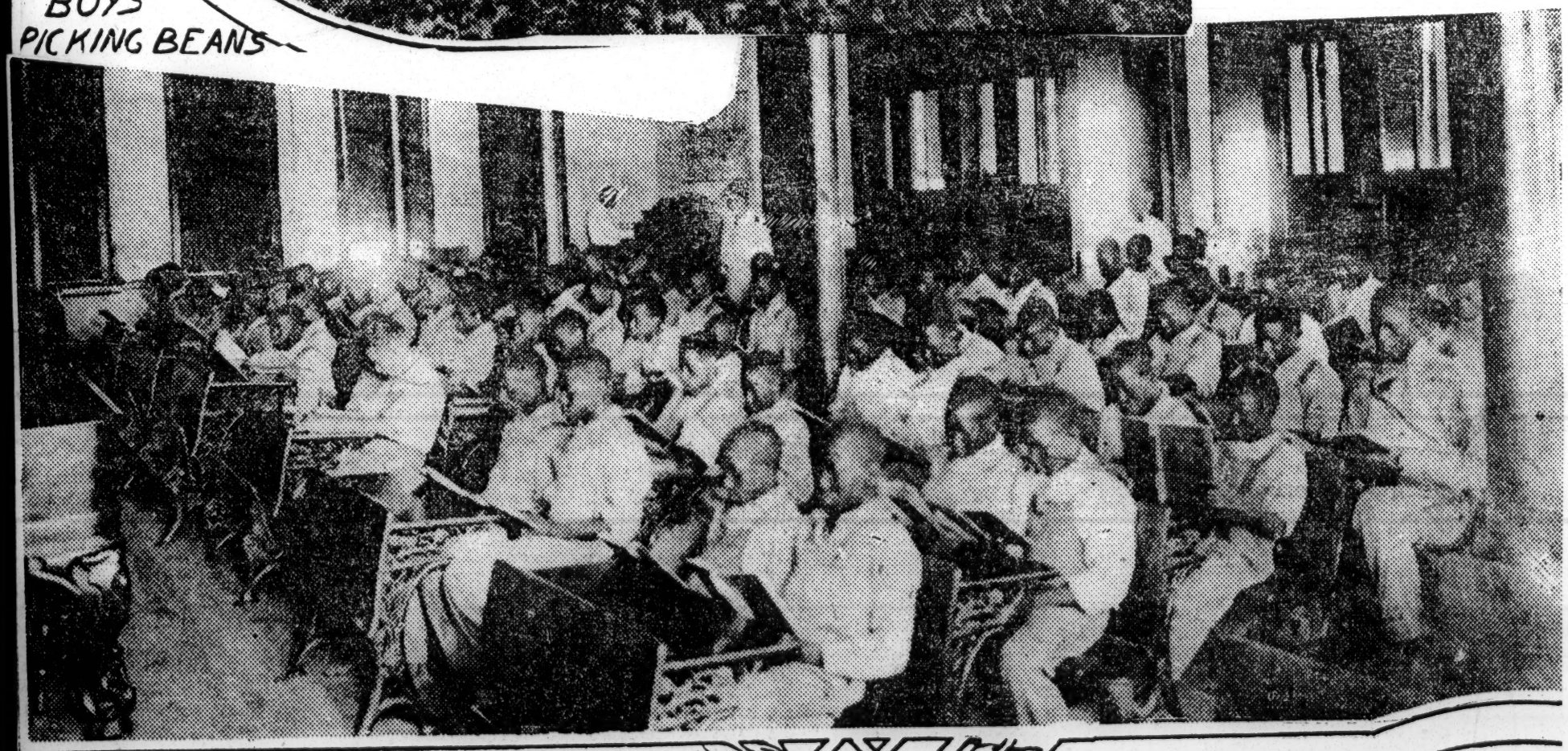
MAKING GOOD MEN OUT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

Nashville Tenn.
Sept 13 1915

MR W.M HARD



WHITE BOYS PICKING BEANS



COLORED YOUTHS IN SCHOOL

Juvenile Delinquency—1915

MORE TRUANT OFFICERS NEEDED FOR COLORED SCHOOLS.

The startling information to the effect that there are more than 4,000 Negro boys and girls out of school, betrays the fact that there is a fearful derelict of duty on the part of some one. It seems that the School Board should know these facts, and if not, why not?

What is the cause for such a large number of colored children being out of school when they should be in school? In other words, of what effect is the cumpulsory law which we are supposed to have to govern the public schools of Louisville and the State of Kentucky?

It goes without saying that the colored people have been greatly neglected and that more attention should be given them on the part of the authorities who are elected by the suffrage and supported by the taxes of the colored people as much so as any other part of the citizen of the city. It may be that the work along this line is too great for one man, and no one will give the attention to the work of the colored people like a member of the race. Hence we respectfully ask the Board of Education to give us at least three or four more colored truant officers, for their services are very much needed. It is a travesty upon the intelligence and fidelity of the authorities of our public schools to allow such a dreadful condition to remain as that which obtains at this very moment in regard to the Negro schools. Just think of a condition that only provides for one truant officer to look after eight thousand children. It is a physical impossibility for any one person to do justice to the work involved. Why not have a sufficient number, especially so when we have just voted a million dollar bond issue for the public schools of Louisville?

The Negro must pay his proportionate share of this tax. A city that has over one-half of its children out of school, when we have a compulsory law in vogue, is a sad indictment for the faithful discharge of duty of those who have charge of this work, and in whose hands have been placed this responsibility. Let the citizen, regardless of color, take up this serious matter with the authorities at the earliest possible moment and have this fearful condition changed, and thus bless a part of the people for whom our schools exist, and who are being very greatly neglected.

NEGRO BOYS MAKE GOOD

To THE EDITOR: Five years ago T. C. Walker, a Negro lawyer of Virginia, induced a judge to suspend sentence on a Negro boy about to be sent to prison, and to give the lawyer charge of him. The judge warned the lawyer that the prisoner was "a tough case." But treated with kindness and given the first real chance of his life, the boy made good.

The lawyer, who had accumulated an independence, decided to give part of his time and means to the reformation of other such boys. The first year he spent $150 in traveling expenses, beside caring for the boys in his own home until he could get them adopted in families of the right type.

He interested Dr. Mastin, state superintendent of charities and correction; and Dr. Mastin interested Governor Mann. The legislature gave Dr. Mastin authority to take from prison all Negro boys of fifteen years or under; and he has been turning them over to this lawyer ever since. In three years, Dr. Mastin tells me, 150 boys have been placed out, and 143 of them are making good. The lawyer's traveling expenses are now paid by the state, but he gives his time and services. He tells me he has more good homes open than he has boys to put in them—a fact which witnesses strongly to the social vision of the better class of Negroes in Virginia.

The Negro club women of the same state have recently paid $5,000 cash for a farm for delinquent Negro girls. The state has appropriated $6,000 for the first building, a dormitory for 20 inmates: and two white women of Virginia have given each $1,000 toward it. The institution is to be on the cottage plan, and is to be managed by the club women.

Kentucky has for some years appropriated three or four thousand dollars a year for placing Negro waifs and delinquents in good Negro homes, and for supervising their care. The work was begun by Negroes, but now state aid is regularly given under a board of white trustees.

The remarkable reformatory work done among young Negroes by Sam Davis, an Alabama Negro, was noticed at length in the Birmingham number of THE SURVEY. No state aid has ever been given this enterprise, which I am told reforms 95 per cent of its boys.

In Augusta, Ga., a Negro, Paul Moss, sold his home and his shop six years ago, and bought a few acres on the edge of town, where he has taken and cared for, at his own charges, about 180 waifs and delinquents. 160 of these have been placed out, and 150 of them are making good. So far he has been unable to get them adopted. Most of them are taken by white people, who support and clothe them, and send them to school, in return for chores. Most of Paul's help comes from his own two hands; and just now his house having burned and the insurance money having disappeared in a bank failure, he and his twenty boys are in a bitter case.

But this unaided work, Sam Davis' in Alabama, and the two cases cited of enlightened state co-operation with Negro effort, show conclusively that good citizens may be made of budding Negro criminals by just those methods which accomplish that result among whites.

AFRO-AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES NEED PROBATION OFFICERS

Supervisor Norton Makes Recommendation That Two Would Serve Needs of Race in Special Letter to Civil Service Board—Idea Meets With Favor.

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Los Angeles, Cal., March 12.—Last Tuesday Supervisor Norton transmitted the interesting suggestion to the board that a civil service examination for two probation officers be called which shall be restricted to members of the colored race. The idea is that these officers shall be detailed for work among the colored people.

Mr. Norton, who has been ill for the last two weeks, made the suggestion in the form of a communication to the board. The proposition appealed to the other members, but the question was raised as to whether the proposed examination could be restricted in this way. Deputy County Counsel Murphy said he was of the opinion that it could not, and he was instructed to file a written opinion on the subject. Another suggestion from Mr. Norton, that steps be taken to erect a girls' department at Juvenile hall, received the unanimous indorsement of the board, and it is expected that upon Mr. Norton's return to duty he will take up this matter.

St. Louis Post Dispatch

AUG 4 1915

BOARD FAILS TO AGREE ON A HEAD FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

Race and Sex of Superintendent for Tipton Institution Causing Discusion.

Whether a negro man, a negro woman, a white man or a white woman should be superintendent of the new Missouri Industrial School for Colored Girls, at Tipton, Moniteau County, is a question which is being debated by the five members of the board of managers of the institution. They failed to agree on the matter at a recent meeting, and another meeting will be held at Jefferson City Aug. 12, at which it is hoped the matter will be determined.

William H. Tegethoff, former member of the Legislature from St. Louis County, is one of the board of managers of the school, for which a $100,000 building is being completed in Tipton. He told a Post-Dispatch reporter today of the board's difficulties in reaching a decision, though he would not say just how the members were divided.

Most of the people of Tipton, Tegethoff said, have taken the view that no negro should be appointed to run the school. They demand that the superintendent be a white person, but they do not seem to care whether a white man or a white woman is appointed. A petition is being circulated in Tipton asking that a white person be named for the place.

The board has taken the opposite view and the members hold that the negroes should have a chance to manage the institution. If a negro superintendent fails in the first year or two, it was argued, a white official can then be appointed.

The names of two negro women and a negro man were before the board at its last meeting as candidates for the place. Tegethoff said he would oppose the appointment of any man of either color to control an institution for girls. He believes the other members have been won over to his view, and that at the next meeting one of the negro women applicants will be named for the place.

MISS YOUNG URGED FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT TIPTON

The St. Louis Aug 4 1915

Miss Sara C. Young, probation officer of the Juvenile Court is being strongly urged by the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and many others, for the appointment of superintendent of the State Industrial School for Colored Girls at Tipton, Mo. While Miss Young is not an applicant for the place, her ability as a probation officer, and her success in handling incorrigible girls is so well known, that she would have no difficulty in securing the place, if she would yield to the persuasion of her many friends and become an applicant. Miss Young has so far refused to consider the proposition, as she feels that the field of usefulness to her race is larger here, and the additional fact that she will attain the maximum salary of $1,500.00 per year in the near future.

School for Juvenile Delinquents.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 17.—A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of an industrial and agricultural school for colored boys. Ten thousand dollars a year is also asked for its maintenance. The proposed school is for the purpose of caring for juvenile delinquents. Colored boys between 8 and 18 years may be committed to the institution, either pending trial or for offenses committed. There has been no reformatory supported entirely by the state and the city of Baltimore, and magistrates have had to committ youthful prisoners to jail while awaiting trial. There is an institution at Cheltenham, Md., however, which is supported in part by the State. The project to establish the school has the indorsement of Judge Williams of the Juvenile Court and the Ministerial Alliance of Baltimore.

Juvenile Delinquency—1915

Nashville, Tennessean

SEP 12 1915

By John M. Ott.

Four hundred and fifty-eight boys, between the ages of 10 and 18 years, are living on a farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres, only seven miles north of Nashville. Everyone of them has been convicted of a felony in the courts of Tennessee, and if it had not been for such a farm they would have gone to prison to serve their sentences. There is not a bar across a window nor anything more around the farm than an ordinary wire fence.

Nashville Tenn.

There is one other institution of this sort in the United States. It is in Colorado, and is for men. At the Tennessee Reformatory for Boys—for that is its official title—the honor and merit and demerit system prevents the boys from leaving, and thus excellent order is maintained without the strap except in new cases and exceptional instances. The buildings and surroundings give the impression that it is an orphan asylum, and in a way this is true, as every boy, up to the time he was sent to the farm, was an orphan from proper environment.

In the majority of cases the young men—even those sentenced in Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Jackson and Knoxville courts—have never finished the eighth grade in schools. The boys are taught more that the three "R's"; for only four hours each day are spent in the schoolrooms. Four more are spent at work, and it is of every sort to be found on a well regulated farm. Housework also is among the daily duties.

ESCAPES ARE FEW.

Of course there are escapes, but records show that these are boys who have been there less than four or five months and have not yet realized the good that it will do them and the chance they have of becoming worthy citizens of the state. Honor systems have been tried in almost every kind of a correctional institution, as well as in college examinations. But when it comes to dealing with a large number of young men who have committed felonies it has been discarded. Probably there are several reasons why it would not work in those cases. The reason it is giving the desired results in Tennessee is W. M. Hard

Mr. Hard is a brotherly sort of an individual, who does not believe in too much idleness nor too much play for anyone, even those who have been given the best of environment and training. He has an assistant, Mrs. Hard, who is designated as matron, but she is more than that. She is both sister and matron to the boys, and it is due to her that they have respectfully mannerisms when they leave the institution.

White and black are treated alike and given the same opportunities. No punishment, unless work is a penalty, is inflicted as long as they keep the rules and the regulations are few, but are so obviously necessary that even the dullest mind can understand that they are best.

ALL HAVE FULL HEARING.

When a boy is received at the farm the first thing that is done is to obtain a record of his life and who and what his parents were. An accurate description also is recorded. Then the system of merits and demerits is explained. One merit is given for each day that no offense against the rules is proven. Mr. Hard has the confidence of every young man in his care that he will not be considered guilty of an offense until he has been proven guilty. This is the reverse of the attitude of the laws of any state and is one of the reasons Mr. Hard is successful. Every youth knows that if he is said to have committed some misdemeanor that Mr. Hard will give him a full hearing and none of his liberties will be taken from him until the arbitrator, Mr. Hard, is thoroughly convinced that he deserves a reprimand or a demerit or some more forcible form of punishment. The more forcible form is taking away a number of his play or recreation hours which he must spend in paying toll for his thoughtlessness. The first four months of a boy's life on the farm is the hardest, and then is when he needs the most diplomatic counsel and care.

Coming from a stern court after serving a short term in a disease-infected and loathsome jail, he has the idea rigidly fixed in his mind that he is going to something worse, or the court would have sent him back to jail, for now it is that he really begins to pay for his crime. On the farm he does pay, but in a different way from in any prison, for he now gives society and the state the opportunity to make a manly man of him. Character is said to be unchangeable, but the reformations worked by Mr. and Mrs. Hard belie this assertion, for it is seldom that one of "their" boys does not improve in his attitude towards mankind and the law.

CHANCE TO REDEEM SELF.

During these first three months he is given many demerits, but still has a chance to redeem himself, for at the end of every quarter of the year that he has a clear record as to demerits one-fourth of his old demerits are erased. When he has three hundred and forty merits he is eligible to parole, but if there is no position in the world for him he is kept at the farm and continues learning things that fit him still better to cope with respectable life. Before Mr. Hard will release one of his charges he insists and demands that the boy's future employer write him a letter or visit him and tell him what the parole's work will be and what the environment is, for if these are not the proper kind all the excellent work and careful training is undone in a twinkling. Not that the boy wants to lose his self-respect, but if he is associating with the wrong class of people he soon cares little more for himself than he did before he began serving his sentence.

If Mr. Man-in-the-'Teen-Age continues incorrigible and it is clearly seen that he is too far advanced in the schooling of crime, then—and then only—is he transferred to the penitentiary.

One hundred and seventy-five acres of the farm is in cultivation, and the remainder is in pasture, playgrounds and lawns. In 1907 the legislature appropriated $10,000, which was spent for land. Nothing more was done until the legislature of 1911, when $10,000 more was set aside for additional land and $50,000 for buildings and equipment. In 1913 $35,000 was spent for further improvement work, and in 1915 $21,000 was given to the use of the Tennessee Board of Control, with the stipulation that it be spent as follows:

Dairy cows and silo	$ 1,500
Laundry machinery	2,500
Shoe machinery	800
Complete bath buildings (colored department)	5,800
Work building	3,000
Isolation hospital	1,800
Fire protection	600
Sewerage lines	1,500
Wood-working machinery and tools	3,500
Total	$21,000

Much of this money is yet to be spent. At present there are the following buildings for the white boys: Administration, bath house and laundry, toilets, blacksmith shop, a two-story shop 110x34 feet being constructed, dairy barn, milk house, cowsheds, chicken house, cannery, hospital and kitchens. As there are only one hundred and seventy-nine negroes, fewer buildings have been provided, and several of the buildings on the white section of the farm are large enough for both sections. The negroes' buildings are administration, laundry and bedroom, kitchen, toilets and bath and stables.

The board of control has under consideration the erection of a large bath building and dormitory for the negroes. It will be 24x85 feet. Soon work will be begun on constructing an isolation hospital 50x24 feet for both races.

In the administration building for the white youths are officers' and boys' dining rooms, three rooms for the boys' dormitory in which are one hundred and twelve beds, two schoolrooms, commissary department, two recreation rooms for bad weather, and the office of Mr. Ward and his living rooms. The same books are used in teaching the grades up to the twelfth as are used in the Davidson county schools.

UP-TO-DATE BATHHOUSE.

The bathhouse and laundry are under one roof, but are separated. One of the features of the bathhouse is individual tooth brushes, mirrors, combs and hair brushes. There are shower baths and stationary wash basins. Entirely new machinery is under a shed on the farm waiting to be installed in the steam laundry, and last week a boiler was placed at the rear of the house. On the second floor of this building is the shoe repair shop, barber shop, clothing room, tailor shop and the dormitory for the smallest boys, 11 to 13 years old. There are twenty-two beds in this room, with large windows on three sides.

All kinds of repairing are taught in the blacksmith shop in which there are two forges. Here the boys learn to shoe horses. It also is a storehouse for small tools, each one having its place.

When the large shop building is finished it really will be a vocational training school. The lower floor will be for wood working, cabinet-making and the shoe shop. Manual training and the tailor shop probably will be installed on the upper floor.

There is room for thirty-two cows in the dairy barn, which is perfectly equipped with iron stations and troughed concrete floor. In the milk house there is a separator and ice boxes for the sweetest smelling and most delicious butter you ever found on any farm.

Ten pens of thoroughbred chickens furnish the eggs and meat for Sunday and also provide some revenue. The construction of thirty more pens and an incubator and brooder house is being contemplated.

CANNING MACHINERY.

At present there is only the home-made who visits his office two days each week, unless the case is painful.

FOOD IS EXCELLENT.

Upon three large ranges the food for the white department is prepared in a kitchen at the rear of the administration building. The boys are the cooks and the meals are excellent, as the writer is glad to acknowledge.

In the negro administration building there is the dining room, the schoolrooms, and on the second floor, the dormitory. There is a small laundry and recreation room on the first floor of the laundry building, and on the second floor another sleeping room. Two large ranges are all that is needed for the negroes' kitchen.

Plans and lumber are ready for the construction of a new bath building for the colored boys. On their section of the farm are stables, corn cribs, pigpens and hayshed.

The list of live stock of the farm in use on both sections is as follows: Five teams of mules, one team of horses, thirty-eight milch cows, fifteen heifers, fifteen calves, two registered Jersey bulls, one hundred head of hogs, mostly thoroughbred Durocs.

Mr. Hard intends to stock the farm with a herd of Jersey cows as soon as possible.

There are fifty-two persons on the pay roll of the institution, including eighteen boys, who are more proficient and keep the best of deportment. The white boys are separated into five divisions and the negroes into three. There is a man at the head of each of these divisions, four white women teachers, and one negro man and two negro women teachers. Both white and black women are employed to oversee the cleaning of the dormitories and others are in charge of the dining rooms. A woman has charge of the hospital in the day time and a man at night. A white and negro woman oversee the darning, patching and mending of clothes and the ironing.

PAROLE KEEPS BOYS HOPEFUL.

The prospects of a parole as soon as his demerits are erased by good behavior and his friends obtain a position for him satisfactory to Mr. Hard, keeps the boy hopeful and willing to obey. A complete record of each youth is kept and demerits are given for the following offenses:

Attempt to escape	20
Immoral acts	20
Insubordination	10
Stealing	10
Falsehood (malicious)	7
Planning to escape	7
Use of tobacco	7
Impudence	5
Disobedience	5
Falsehood (small)	5
Profanity	5
Fighting	5
Poor lessons	3
Misbehavior	3

From this list it can be seen that the restrictions are not much more binding than in the average orphans' home.

A great deal depends upon the superintendent, much more than can be realized from a distance. He is their model and advisor. Never could a youth have a better advisor, other than his father, than W. M. Hard or his wife. To make the system a success it is necessary that the management has the hearty co-operation of the board of control of the state of Tennessee and that Mr. Hard and Mrs. Hard have this is assured. Of the attitude of the board of control, Mr. Hard has said:

"The Tennessee board of control, we firmly believe, will be of great benefit to state institutions. The three members of the board are much interested in the work and are doing all they possibly can to secure the very best results. It will mean a saving of money and all institutions will be more efficient."

MT. MEIGS SCHOOL IN FINE CONDITION

Remarkable Progress Made Under Management of State in Past Year

advertiser 11-15-Th

143 BOYS IN CHARGE

Special to The Advertiser.

TUSGEKEE, ALA., Nov. 14.—A visit today to the Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negro Law-breakers, a State institution with 143 inmates committed by State courts, revealed the following data: The institution and inmates are in charge of five teachers and instructors. It is situated near the Mt. Meigs road, Montgomery county, fourteen miles north of Montgomery and one and three-fourths miles east of Mt. Meigs Station on the Western Railway and three miles from Merry Station on the Seaboard Air Line.

Approaching the plant from the west, two rows of buildings are seen facing south, the first row skirted by a street raised and graveled by the boys and called by them the "John V Smith Avenue," in honor of the member of the Alabama Legislature who prepared and championed the bill creating the reformatory a State institution. Smith Avenue merges into a graveled roadbed made by the boys and called by them the "O'Neal Boulevard," which skirts the dormitory and turns south into the Montgomery road. The Smith Avenue is lined on either side by small oaks planted by the inmates.

There are eight frame buildings, including two on the front streett, the original cottage conveyed to the State by Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, founders of the reformatory, and the dormitory erected by the State. Three on the second row divided by a wide street running parallel with the Smith Avenue. These buildings are the superintendent's cottage, the trades building, erected by the Colored Women's Federation and the blacksmith and repair shops. Farther west is the bathhouse and laundry built by the boys. The barn and corn crib are built on a knoll one hundred yards west of the buildings mentioned.

Directly in front of the premises is a four-acre truck farm on which collards and other vegetables are growing.

143 Boys On Roll.

The roll shows 143 boys committed by courts of Montgomery, Birmingham, Mobile and Selma; Birmingham leading with 45; Montgomery, Mobile and Selma following respectly with 44, 14 and 6. Other boys are enrolled from Opelika, Tuskegee, Gadsden, Talladega, Wetumpka, Marion, Lowndesboro, Russellville, Dothan, Anniston, Huntsville, Union Springs, Centerville, Greensboro, Tuscumbia, Prattville, Troy, Bay Minette and Rockford.

The visitor found thirteen boys sweeping the yards and scrubbing the floors of the buildings, four engaged in the kitchen as cooks, four at work in the laundry, five sewing and mending clothes, eight at work in the blacksmith and repair shop, twenty at work on the new two-story concrete dormitory now in course of erection, three on the sick list, but convalescent, and eighty-five happy boys were in the field digging sweet potatoes and banking them for winter.

The plant owns 131 acres of fine land. The boys cultivated this year 20 acres, from which they gathered 900 worth of vegetables, 1,500 bushels of sweet potatoes, 800 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of peanuts, 400 bushels of cow peas, 25 tons of hay, 40 wagon loads of pumpkins and sugar cane from which 900 gallons of molasses will be made.

In the canning department the boys put 1,200 cans, including sweet potatoes, tomatoes, corn, blackberries, okra and beans. They care for four cows, fifty hogs and some fine poultry. They have planted several hundred peach, pear, mulberry, plum and pecan trees.

The boys earned some $300 in cash in the blacksmith and repair shop another outside labor. These boys have

built nearly two miles of roadway half of which is covered with grave obtained from land belonging to th institution.

Boys Building Dormitory.

The new two-story concrete dormitory in course of erection, measuring 50 by 64 feet, is being built by the boys. The work is directed by Architect R. S. Whaley of Montgomery. The gravel and sand are hauled by the boys from the near-by pit. The lumber used in this building is obtained from timber —t and hauled by the boys to a sawmill and put down at a cost of $5 per thousand feet.

Judge William H. Thomas, chairman of the Executive Committee, and managing the construction of the building for the trustees, thinks that by utilizing the labor of the inmates on this building he will be able to complete an $8,000 job for about $3,000, thus saving $5,000 to the State. The building will be finished soon and will accomodate 200 boys. This dormitory, on a line with the original cottage and the present frame dormitory, will be modern in every respect, fire-proof, and will present a beautiful appearance.

It should be mentioned that the labor in constructing nearly all the building was furnished by the boys.

Judge Thomas, who devotes much of his time to the improvement of the reformatory, has succeeded in having a 200-foot well bored, which furnishes an abundant supply of fine water. The water from this well is forced into the buildings by means of air pressure furnished from a gasoline engine operated by one of the boys.

The sanitary condition of the premises is very satisfactory. The yards are swept every day, the floors of the dwellings scrubbed and the waste water is drained from the yards.

The teachers and instructors are A. Sims, superintendent; Dave Sprott, Isaac E. Curtis, E. W. Matthews, and E. L. Mosely, the latter acting as teacher and matron.

OPEN HOME FOR WAYWARD GIRLS

Farm of 147 Acres Purchased by Colored Women in Hanover County

GIRLS AT WORK ON LAND

Colored Women's Clubs of State Raised $6,000.00 of Purchase Price of Farm

(By W. A. Aver[illegible])

Hampton Va. July, 28th.—An industrial home school for wayward colored girls, founded by the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, has been opened on a small scale at Peake, in Hanover County.

The colored women of Virginia have raised nearly $6000 and have bought a farm of 147 acres. They have received from white friends over $2000. The Legislature of Virginia has appropriated $6000.

Girls are working on the land and living in temporary quarters. They are learning habits of industry, punctuality and self-control.

The site meets the requirements of the Home for accessibility, water supply, drainage, and water power. The Home School has the endorsement, sympathy and co-operation of those who command the confidence of the people of Virginia.

Some 500 wayward colored girls in Virginia are in need of home care and industrial training. These girls will fall into trouble and reach the jails, unless a helping hand is extended to them. Jails are hotbeds of moral diseases from which these girls should be kept. Wayward gi ls are often feebleminded. They need protection and not punishment, interesting work and not abuse or exploitation. They are now a liability to the state and nation. They can be helped through an improved environment.

Jane Porter Barrett, a graduate of Hamton Institute and the fouder of the Locust Social Settlement in Hampton, Virginia, who is the secretary of the Virginia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, is making an appeal for money which must be provided for food, clothing, farm implements, household furnishings, new cottages, and growth to meet real needs.

She has succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of hundreds in this social-service work in which Virginia is taking the lead.

The board of managers and building committee represent the best interests of white and colored Virginians. They include Mrs. Henry L. Hampton, Mrs. Beverly Mumford, Richmond, Captain John L. Roper, Norfolk, Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Richmond, Rev. W. R. Bowie, Richmond, Rev. William H. Stokes, Richmond, Miss Mary Haw, Hanover, Mrs. Frank W. Darling, Hampton, Mrs. Harris Barret, Hampton, Major R. R. Moton, Hampton Institute, and Dr. J. T. Mastin, Richmond.

Mr. Frank W. Darling, the well-known oyster packer of Hampton, Virginia, is the treasurer. He is also one of the trustees of Hampton Institute and for many years has been a helpful friend to good colored people.

The Home School project, in short, has enlisted the co-operation and support of warm-hearted, far-sighted men and women, regardless of race or social position. The colored club women of Virginia are determined to make this pioneer a distinct success.

GIRL HAD PISTOL.

Colored Policewoman Report Is Filed With Mayor—14 Year Old Carried Guns to Scare Other Youngsters—Man Threw Dishes at Another Wife, Is Charged.

The Topeka Plaindealer 7/9/15.

Troubles, smiles and sniffles of the colored folks of Topeka are told in the report of Mrs. S. F. Malone, colored policewoman, who was placed temporarily in the police department March 2, to investigate conditions among the colored people of the city by Mayor Cofran. Mrs. Malone's report covers three typewritten pages and shows that the number of cases investigated by her were forty-three.

The report in part:

"I found a poor woman at 312 Kansas avenue with three children. The only furniture she has is two trunks and a stove. The children are poorly clad and have no shoes. If anyone wishes to help this worhty widow it will be highly appreciated.

"Four of the cases I handled were brought into court. The G——girl, who was tried in the juvenile court for incorrigibility, is still in the detention home. She is the wife of E—— G—— who was sent to the penitentiary for hog stealing. She is but thirteen.

"One case of insanity I discovered while walking along Washington St. My attention was attracted by the screams of a woman. I went into the house and found her undressed. Everything in the house was torn up and I could get no reason out of her. I reported the case to the county authorities and she was tried for insanity. She was sent back home under the care of a doctor who is to report her condition from time to time to the probate court.

"A boy of fifteen shot at a dog in a neighbor's yard. My attention was called to it and Mr. Bacon, a special officer arrested him, and he was fined five dollars.

Girl Carries Pistols.

"Yesterday I swore out a complaint for a girl who was born fourteen years ago on the street at Tenth and Monroe, and was taken by Mrs. Thorpe and others to the orphans' home. She carries pistols to get other girls to go into the bottoms with her. I swore out a warrant for incorrigibility and she is now at the detention home.

"I investigated seven houses that kept open doors for minor girls and boys. Two of these houses were improper places and the others were places where the young folks congregated to have a free for all good time in a way that would lead to lax conduct. I went to the landlords in two instances, and one landlord will have the people moved out right away and the other landlord will have his tenant move the first of the month.

"I went and talked to the people running the houses in the five other cases and the neighbors in each instance report that they have ceased to have the young folks congregating as before.

Naughty Sisters.

"I investigated a case where two sisters, ages eighteen and sixteen, were with their older sister who was leading a bad life. I succeeded in rescuing them from the sister and in finding homes for them with good people.

"A girl seventeen years old stole two dollars from a woman. I looked her up and talked to her. She paid back the money and asked pardon and signed an agreement not to get in bad company again. She now has a good place to work.

"A case where a colored man was accompanying a white girl from work. He was doing this with the best intentions and because he knew her well and she had asked his protection. There was a general complaint. I went to him and explained what would be the result if he did not let the people of her own race look after her welfare. He gave me a written statement that he would never go with her again.

"My work has been among the colored unfortunates all over the city and if it is kept up by some other woman or me it will mean a great deal to the city of Topeka."

Among the many excellent ideas and suggestions recently advanced for the good of our community, few if any should come in for more worthy mention and consideration than that of Judge Charlton of the Superior Court of Chatham County anent the establishment of a reformatory for young white criminals. It goes without saying that if any one know the need of such an institution, then it must be the judge of one of our criminal courts, whose daily duties cause him to deal with criminals and criminality of every description. In our opinion such an institution has been a long felt want among us. To allow youthful first offenders to associate by daily contact with hardened criminals, results in nothing that savors of reform. This is an universally established fact of long discovery. We say with Judge Charlton that there ought to be a reformatory for youthful criminals but we do not say with him that this reformatory should be designed for the care of youthful white offenders alone. We believe that for a reformatory to serve its real purpose in the community, provisions should be made therein not only for the care of white boys of criminal tendencies, but for black boys as well. We can not expect our community to grow in grace if only a part of its young manhood is to be shielded from the seasoned wrongdoers. What is good for the goose in this case is also good for the gander, for if the goose is reformed while the gander is left to make his own headway from among the habitual wrongdoers or breakers of the law, it can readily be seen that the moral atmosphere will be little clarified. Youthful Negro criminals are just as much the ward of the county as the youthful white offenders. If the reformatory idea is pushed to a successful end, and we trust that it will, it is our hope that it will be sufficiently broad to make flesh of both classes and not "flesh of one and bone of the other."